**Additional File 1: Justice Involvement Patterns, Overdose Experiences, and Naloxone Knowledge among Men and Women in Criminal Justice Diversion Addiction Treatment**

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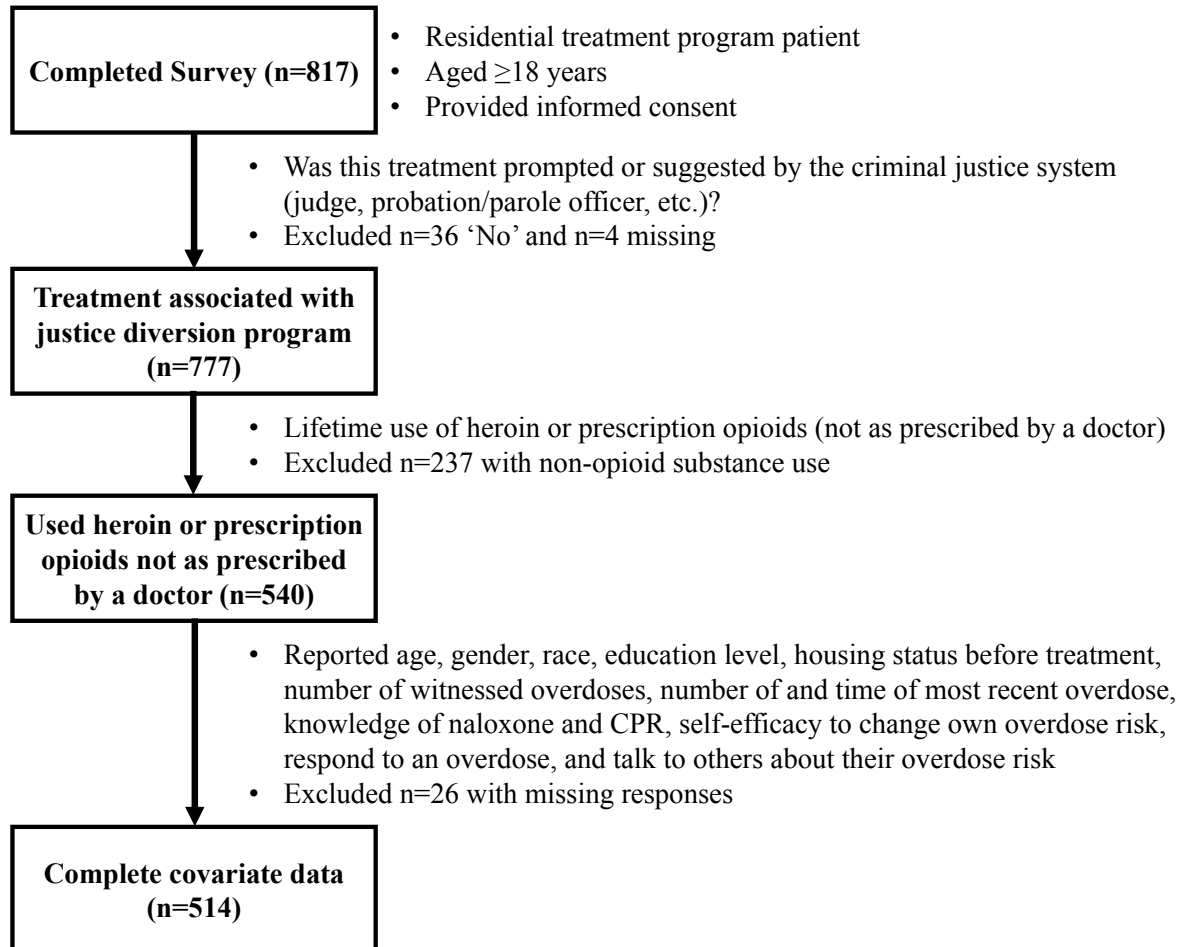
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**Additional File 1**

**Figure S1.** Inclusion Criteria: Selection of Participants for a Study of People who Use Opioids in Justice Diversion Addiction Treatment during 2014-2016

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│                         │   •  Residential treatment program patient
│ Completed Survey (n=817)│   •  Aged ≥18 years
│                         │   •  Provided informed consent
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            │       •  Was this treatment prompted or suggested by the criminal justice system
            │          (judge, probation/parole officer, etc.)?
            │       •  Excluded n=36 'No' and n=4 missing
            ▼
┌─────────────────────────┐
│  Treatment associated with│
│  justice diversion program│
│         (n=777)          │
└───────────┬─────────────┘
            │       •  Lifetime use of heroin or prescription opioids (not as prescribed by a doctor)
            │       •  Excluded n=237 with non-opioid substance use
            ▼
┌─────────────────────────┐
│ Used heroin or prescription│
│  opioids not as prescribed │
│   by a doctor (n=540)    │
└───────────┬─────────────┘
            │       •  Reported age, gender, race, education level, housing status before treatment,
            │          number of witnessed overdoses, number of and time of most recent overdose,
            │          knowledge of naloxone and CPR, self-efficacy to change own overdose risk,
            │          respond to an overdose, and talk to others about their overdose risk
            │       •  Excluded n=26 with missing responses
            ▼
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│  Complete covariate data │
│         (n=514)          │
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Our study included a sample of 514 PWUO in residential treatment who enrolled and consented to participate, affirmed their involvement in justice diversion, used heroin or prescription opioids (not as prescribed by a doctor) in their lifetime, and had complete data on covariates of interest.

**Table S1.** Bivariate and Adjusted Logistic Regression Results for Correlates of Naloxone Knowledge among 423 Men and Women in Justice Diversion Addiction Treatment during 2014-2016 who Used Heroin or Prescription Opioids in the Past Year or who Misused Prescription Opioids in the 30 Days Prior to Jail, Prison, or Attending Treatment

| Exposure | Men (n=288) | | Women (n=135) | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Bivariate PR (95% CI) | Adjusted[a] PR (95% CI) | Bivariate PR (95% CI) | Adjusted[a] PR (95% CI) |
| **Experienced an Overdose** | **2.3 (1.6-3.3)** | **1.5 (1.1-2.2)** | **2.0 (1.2-3.1)** | 1.4 (0.82-2.3) |
| **Witnessed an Overdose** | **1.5 (1.1-2.1)** | 1.2 (0.93-1.6) | 1.5 (0.96-2.4) | 1.3 (0.91-1.8) |
| **High Justice Involvement Class** | 0.88 (0.71-1.1) | 1.1 (0.87-1.3) | 0.89 (0.72-1.1) | 0.99 (0.80-1.2) |

[a]Adjusted for age, race, education level, temporary housing (defined as reporting living in a halfway house or group home, inpatient facility, jail, shelter, or homeless), heroin use (in the past year), and injection drug use (in the 30 days prior to attending treatment, jail, or prison). Abbreviations: PR: Prevalence Ratio, 95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval.